

# REG

**REGARDFUL**. *adj.* [*regard* and *full*.] Attentive; taking notice of.  
 Bryan was so *regardful* of his charge, as he never disposed any matter, but first he acquainted the general. *Hayward.*  
 Let a man be very tender and *regardful* of every pious motion made by the spirit of God to his heart. *South.*  
**REGARDFULLY**. *adv.* [*from regardful*.] Attentively; heedfully.  
 1. Attentively; heedfully.  
 2. Respectfully.  
 Is this th' Athenian minion, whom the world Voic'd to *regardfully*. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*  
**REGARDLESS**. *adj.* [*from regard*.] Heedless; negligent; inattentive.  
 He likeſt is to fall into miſchance,  
 That is *regardless* of his governance. *Spenser.*  
*Regardless* of the bliſs wherein he fat,  
 Second to thee, offer'd himſelf to die  
 For man's offence. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. iii.*  
 We muſt learn to be deaf and *regardless* of other things,  
 beſides the preſent ſubject of our meditation. *Watts.*  
**REGARDLESSLY**. *adv.* [*from regardless*.] Without heed.  
**REGARDLESSNESS**. *n. f.* [*from regardless*.] Heedleſſneſs; negligence; inattention.  
**REGENCY**. *n. f.* [*from regent*.]  
 1. Authority; government.  
 As Chriſt took manhood, that by it he might be capable of death, whereunto he humbled himſelf; ſo becauſe manhood is the proper ſubject of compaſſion and feeling pity, which maketh the ſcepter of Chriſt's *regency* even in the kingdom of heaven amiable. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 51.*  
 Men have knowledge and ſtrength to fit them for action: women affection, for their better compliance; and herewith beauty to compenſate their ſubjection, by giving them an equivalent *regency* over men. *Greene.*  
 2. Vicarious government.  
 This great miniſter, finding the *regency* ſhaken by the faction of ſo many great ones within, and awed by the terror of the Spaniſh greatneſs without, durſt begin a war. *Temple.*  
 3. The diſtrict governed by a vicegerent.  
 Regions they paſſ'd, the mighty *regencies*  
 Of ſeraphim. *Milton.*  
 4. Thoſe to whom vicarious regality is intruſted.  
**TO REGENERATE**. *v. a.* [*regenero*, Lat.]  
 1. To reproduce; to produce anew.  
 Albeit the ſon of this earl of Deſmond, who loſt his head, were reſtor'd to the earldom; yet could not the king's grace *regenerate* obedience in that degenerate houſe, but it grew rather more wild. *Davies on Ireland.*  
 Through all the ſoil a genial ferment ſpreads,  
*Regenerates* the plants, and new adorns the meads. *Blackmore.*  
 An alkali, pour'd to that which is mix'd with an acid, cauſeth an efferveſcence, at the ceſſation of which, the ſalts, of which the acid is compoſed, will be *regenerated*. *Arbutnot.*  
 2. [*Regenero*, Fr.] To make to be born anew; to renew by change of carnal nature to a chriſtian life.  
 No ſooner was a convert initiated, but by an eaſy figure he became a new man, and both acted and looked upon himſelf as one *regenerated* and born a ſecond time into another ſtate of exiſtence. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*  
**REGENERATE**. *adj.* [*regeneratus*, Lat.]  
 1. Reproduced.  
 Thou! the earthly author of my blood,  
 Whoſe youthful ſpirit, in me *regenerate*,  
 Doth with a twofold vigor liſt me up  
 To reach at victory. *Shakeſp. Richard II.*  
 2. Born anew by grace to a chriſtian life.  
 For from the mercy-ſeat above,  
 Preventive grace deſcending, had remov'd  
 The ſtony from their hearts, and made new fleſh  
*Regenerate* grow inſtead. *Milton.*  
 If you fulfil this reſolution, though you fall ſometimes by infirmity; nay, though you ſhould fall into ſome greater act, even of deliberate ſin, which you preſently retract by conſeſſion and amendment, you are nevertheleſs in a *regenerate* ſtate, you live the life of a chriſtian here, and ſhall inherit the reward that is promiſed to ſuch in a glorious immortality hereafter. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*  
**REGENERATION**. *n. f.* [*regeneration*, Fr.] New birth; birth by grace from carnal affections to a chriſtian life.  
 He ſaved us by the waſhing of *regeneration*, and renewing of the Holy Ghoſt. *Tit. iii. 5.*  
**REGENERATENESS**. *n. f.* [*from regenerate*.] The ſtate of being regenerate.  
**REGENT**. *adj.* [*regens*, Fr. *regens*, Lat.]  
 1. Governing; ruling.  
 The operations of human life flow not from the corporeal moles, but from ſome other active *regent* principle that reſides in the body, or governs it, which we call the ſoul. *Hale.*  
 2. Exercizing vicarious authority.  
 He together calls the *regent* pow'rs  
 Under him *regent*. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. iii.*

**REGENT**. *n. f.*  
 1. Governour; ruler.  
 Now for once beguil'd  
 Uriel, though *regent* of the ſun, and held  
 The ſharpeſt-ſighted ſpirit of all in heav'n. *Milton.*  
 Neither of theſe are any impediment, becauſe the *regent* thereof is of an infinite immenſity. *Hale.*  
 But let a heifer with gilt horns be led  
 To Juno, *regent* of the marriage bed. *Dryden.*  
 2. One inveſted with vicarious royalty.  
 Lord *regent*, I do greet your excellence  
 With letters of commiſſion from the king. *Shakeſp.*  
**REGENTSHIP**. *n. f.* [*from regent*.]  
 1. Power of governing.  
 2. Deputed authority.  
 If York have ill demean'd himſelf in France,  
 Then let him be deny'd the *regentſhip*. *Shakeſp.*  
**REGERMINATION**. *n. f.* [*re* and *germination*.] The act of ſprouting again.  
**REGIBLE**. *adj.* Governable. *Diſt.*  
**REGICIDE**. *n. f.* [*regicida*, Lat.]  
 1. Murderer of his king.  
 I through the mazes of the bloody field,  
 Hunted your ſacred life; which that I miſt'd  
 Was the propitious error of my fate,  
 Not of my ſoul; my ſoul's a *regicide*. *Dryden.*  
 2. [*Regicidium*, Lat.] Murder of his king.  
 Were it not for this amulet, how were it poſſible for any to think they may venture upon perjury, ſacrilege, murder, *regicide*, without impeachment to their ſainthip. *D. of Pley.*  
 Did fate or we, when great Attila dy'd,  
 Urge the bold traitor to the *regicide*. *Pope's Odiſſy.*  
**REGIMEN**. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] That care in diet and living, that is ſuitable to every particular courſe of medicine.  
 Yet ſhould ſome neighbour feel a pain,  
 Juſt in the parts where I complain,  
 How many a meſſage would he ſend?  
 What hearty prayers, that I ſhould mend?  
 Enquire what *regimen* I kept,  
 What gave me eaſe, and how I ſlept. *Swift.*  
**REGIMENT**. *n. f.* [*regimentum*, old Fr.]  
 1. Eſtabliſhed government; polity. Not in uſe.  
 We all make complaint of the iniquity of our times, not unjuſtly, for the days are evil; but compare them with thoſe times wherein there were no civil ſocieties, with thoſe times wherein there was as yet no manner of publick *regiment* eſtabliſhed, and we have ſurely good cauſe to think, that God hath bleſſed us exceedingly. *Hooker, b. i. ſ. 10.*  
 The corruption of our nature being preſuppoſed, we may not deny, but that the law of nature doth now require of neceſſity ſome kind of *regiment*. *Hooker, b. i. ſ. 10.*  
 2. Rule; authority. Not in uſe.  
 The *regiment* of the ſoul over the body, is the *regiment* of the more active part over the paſſive. *Hale.*  
 3. [*Regimentum*, Fr.] A body of ſoldiers under one colonel.  
 Th' adulterous Antony turns you off,  
 And gives his potent *regiment* to a trull. *Shakeſp.*  
 Higher to the plain we'll ſet forth,  
 In beſt appointment, all our *regiments*. *Shakeſp.*  
 The elder did whole *regiments* afford,  
 The younger brought his conduct and his ſword. *Waller.*  
 The ſtanding *regiments*, the ſort, the town,  
 All thoſe wicked filter are our own. *Waller.*  
 Now thy aid  
 Eugene, with *regiments* unequal preſt,  
 Awaits. *Phillips.*  
**REGIMENTAL**. *adj.* [*from regiment*.] Belonging to a *regiment*; military.  
**REGION**. *n. f.* [*region*, Fr. *regio*, Lat.]  
 1. Tract of land; country; tract of ſpace.  
 All the *regions*  
 Do ſeemingly revolt; and, who reſiſt,  
 Are mock'd for valiant ignorance. *Shakeſp.*  
 Her eyes in heav'n  
 Would through the airy *region* ſtream ſo bright,  
 That birds would ſing, and think it were not night. *Shakeſp.*  
 The upper *regions* of the air perceive the collection of the matter of tempeſts before the air below. *Bacon.*  
 They rag'd the goddeſs, and with fury fraught,  
 The reſtleſs *regions* of the ſtorms the fought. *Dryden.*  
 2. Part of the body.  
 The bow is bent and drawn, make from the ſhaft.  
 —Let it fall rather, though the fork invade  
 The *region* of my heart. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*  
 3. Place; rank.  
 The gentleman kept company with the wild prince and Poins: he is of too high a *region*; he knows too much. *Shakeſp.*  
**REGISTER**. *n. f.* [*regiſtre*, Fr. *regiſtrum*, Lat.] An account of any thing regularly kept.  
 Joy may you have, and everlaſting ſume,  
 Of late moſt hard achievement by you done,  
 For which inrolled is your glorious name  
 In heavenly *regiſters* above the ſun. *Faſt's Quæſt.*

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 Sir John, as you have one eye upon my follies, as you hear them unfolded, turn another into the *regiſter* of your own. *Shakeſp.*  
 This iſland, as appeareth by faithful *regiſters* of thoſe times, had ſhips of great content. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
 Of theſe experiments, our friend, pointing at the *regiſter* of this dialogue, will perhaps give you a more particular account. *Boyle.*  
 For a conſpiracy againſt the emperor Claudius, it was ordered that Scribonianus's name and conſulate ſhould be eſſayed out of all publick *regiſters* and inſcriptions. *Addiſon.*  
 2. [*Regiſtrarius*, law Lat.] The officer whoſe buſineſs is to write and keep the *regiſter*.  
**TO REGISTER**. *v. a.* [*regiſtrare*, Fr. from the noun.]  
 1. To record; to preſerve from oblivion by authentic accounts.  
 The Roman emperors *registered* their moſt remarkable buildings, as well as actions. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*  
 2. To enrol; to ſet down in a liſt.  
 Such follow him, as ſhall be *registered*;  
 Part good, part bad: of bad the longer ſerowl. *Milton.*  
**REGISTRY**. *n. f.* [*from regiſter*.]  
 1. The act of inſcribing in the *regiſter*. *Graunt.*  
 A little fee was to be paid for the *regiſtry*.  
 2. The place where the *regiſter* is kept.  
 3. A liſt of facts recorded.  
 I wonder why a *regiſtry* has not been kept in the college of phyſicians of facts invented. *Temple.*  
**REGLEMENT**. *n. f.* [*French*.] Regulation. Not uſed.  
 To ſpeak of the reformation and *reglement* of uſury, by the balance of commodities and diſcommodities thereof, two things are to be reconciled. *Bacon's Eſſays.*  
**REGLETT**. *n. f.* [*reglette*, from *regle*, Fr.] Ledge of wood exactly planed, by which printers ſeparate their lines in pages widely printed.  
**REGNANT**. *adj.* [*French*.] Reigning; predominant; prevalent; having power.  
 Princes are ſhy of their ſucceſſors, and there may be reaſonably ſuppoſed in queens *regnant* a little proportion of tendernels that way, more than in kings. *Watton.*  
 The law was *regnant*, and couſin'd his thought,  
 Hell was not conquer'd, when the poet wrote. *Waller.*  
 His guilt is clear, his proofs are pregnant,  
 A traitor to the vices *regnant*. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*  
**TO REGORGE**. *v. a.* [*re* and *gorge*.]  
 1. To vomit up; to throw back.  
 It was ſcoffingly ſaid, he had eaten the king's goofe, and did then *regorge* the feathers. *Hayward.*  
 2. To ſwallow eagerly.  
 Drunk with wine,  
 And fat *regorg'd* of bulls and goats. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*  
 3. [*Regorgere*, Fr.] To ſwallow back.  
 As tides at high-eſt mark *regorge* the flood,  
 So fate, that could no more improve their joy,  
 Took a malicious pleaſure to deſtroy. *Dryden.*  
**TO REGRAFT**. *v. a.* [*regreſſer*, Fr. *re* and *graft*.] To graft again.  
 Oft *regrafting* the fam'd cions, may make fruit greater. *Bac.*  
**TO REGRAVE**. *v. a.* [*re* and *grave*.] To grave back.  
 He, by letters-patents, incorporated them by the name of the dean and chapter of Trinity-church in Norwich, and *regrafted* their lands to them. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
**TO REGRAVE**. *v. a.*  
 1. To offend; to ſhock.  
 The cloathing of the tortoiſe and viper rather *regrate*th, than pleaſeth the eye. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*  
 2. [*Regreſſer*, Fr.] To engroſs; to foreſeal.  
 Neither ſhould they buy any corn, unleſs it were to make malt thereof; for by ſuch engroſſing and *regrating*, the dearth, that commonly reigneth in England, hath been cauſed. *Spence.*  
**REGRAVE**. *n. f.* [*regreſſer*, Fr. from *regrate*.] Foreſealer; engroſſer.  
**TO REGREET**. *v. a.* [*re* and *greet*.] To reſalute; to greet a ſecond time.  
 Hereford, on pain of death,  
 Till twice five ſummers have churc'd our fields,  
 Shall not *regreet* our fair dominions,  
 But lead the ſtranger paths of baniſhment. *Shakeſp.*  
**REGREET**. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Return or exchange of ſalutation. Not in uſe.  
 And ſhall theſe hands, ſo newly join'd in love,  
 Unyoke and looſe with faith?  
 Play ſalt and looſe with faith? *Shakeſp. King John.*  
**REGRESS**. *n. f.* [*regreſſus*, Fr. *regreſſus*, Latin.] Paſſage back; power of paſſing back.  
 'Tis their natural place which they always tend to; and from which there is no progreſs nor *regreſſus*. *Barnet.*  
**TO REGRESS**. *v. n.* [*regreſſus*, Lat.] To go back; to return; to paſs back to the former ſtate or place.  
 All being forced unto ſuſeant conſiſtencies, naturally *regreſſus* unto their former ſolidities.  
**REGRESSION**. *n. f.* [*regreſſus*, Lat.] The act of returning or going back.  
 To deſire there were no God, were plainly to unwill the

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own being, which muſt needs be annihilated in the ſubſtance of that eſſence, which ſubſtantially ſupporteth them, and reſtrains from *regreſſus* into nothing. *Brown.*  
**REGRET**. *n. f.* [*regret*, Fr. *regretto*, Italian. Prior has uſed it in the plural; but, I believe, without authority.]  
 1. Vexation at ſomething paſt; bitterneſs of reflection.  
 I never bare any touch of conſcience with greater *regret*. *King Charles.*  
 A paſſionate *regret* at ſin, a grief and ſadneſs at its memory, enters us into God's roll of mourners. *Decay of Piety.*  
 Though ſin offers itſelf in never ſo pleaſing a drels, yet the remorse and inward *regrets* of the ſoul, upon the commiſſion of it, infinitely overbalance thoſe faint gratifications it affords the ſenſes. *South's Sermons.*  
 2. Grief; ſorrow.  
 Never any prince expreſſed a more lively *regret* for the loſs of a ſervant, than his majeſty did for this great man; in all offices of grace towards his ſervants, and in a wonderful ſollicitous care for the payment of his debts. *Clarendon.*  
 That freedom, which all forrows claim,  
 She does for thy content reſign;  
 Her piety itſelf would blame,  
 If her *regrets* ſhould waken thine. *Prior.*  
 3. Diſlike; averſion. Not proper.  
 Is it a virtue to have ſome ineffectual *regrets* to damnation, and ſuch a virtue too, as ſhall ſerve to balance all our vices. *Decay of Piety.*  
**TO REGRET**. *v. a.* [*regreſſer*, Fr. from the noun.]  
 1. To repent; to grieve at.  
 I ſhall not *regret* the trouble my experiments coſt me, if they be found ſerviceable to the purpoſes of reſpiration. *Boyle.*  
 Calmly he look'd on either life, and here  
 Saw nothing to *regret*, or there to fear;  
 From nature's temp'rate ſeaſt roſe ſatiſfy'd,  
 Thank'd heav'n that he had liv'd, and that he dy'd. *Pope.*  
 2. To be uneaſy at. Not proper.  
 Thoſe, the impiety of whoſe lives makes them *regret* a deity, and ſecretly wiſh there were none, will greedily liſten to atheiſtical notions. *Glanville's Scrip.*  
**REGUERDON**. *n. f.* [*re* and *guerdon*.] Reward; recompence.  
 Stoop, and ſet your knee againſt my foot;  
 And in *reguerdon* of that duty done,  
 I ſig'd thee with the valiant ſword of York. *Shakeſp.*  
**TO REGUERDON**. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To reward. The verb and noun are both obſolete.  
 Long ſince we were reſolv'd of your truth,  
 Your faithful ſervice and your toil in war;  
 Yet never have you taſted your reward,  
 Or been *reguerdon'd* with ſo much as thanks. *Shakeſp.*  
**REGULAR**. *adj.* [*regulier*, Fr. *regularis*, Lat.]  
 1. Agreeable to rule; conſiſtent with the mode preſcribed.  
 The common cant of critics is, that though the lines are good, it is not a *regular* piece.  
 The ways of heav'n are dark and intricate,  
 Puzzled in mazes, and perplex'd with errors;  
 Our underſtanding traces them in vain,  
 Loſt and bewilder'd in the fruitleſs ſearch;  
 Nor ſees with how much art the windings run,  
 Nor where the *regular* conſuſion ends. *Addiſon.*  
 So when we view ſome well-proportion'd dome,  
 No monſtrous height or breadth or length appear;  
 The whole at once is bold and *regular*. *Pope.*  
 2. Governed by ſtrict regulations.  
 So juſt thy ſkill, to *regular* my rage. *Pope.*  
 3. In geometry, *regular* body is a ſolid, whoſe ſurface is compoſed of *regular* and equal figures, and whoſe ſolid angles are all equal, and of which there are five ſorts, viz. 1. A pyramid comprehend'd under four equal and equilateral triangles. 2. A cube, whoſe ſurface is compoſed of ſix equal ſquares. 3. That which is bound'd by eight equal and equilateral triangles. 4. That which is contained under twelve equal and equilateral pentagons. 5. A body conſiſting of twenty equal and equilateral triangles: and mathematicians demonſtrate, that there can be no more *regular* bodies than theſe five. *Muſchenbr.*  
 There is no univerſal reaſon, not confined to human fancy, that a figure, called *regular*, which hath equal ſides and angles, is more beautiful than any irregular one. *Bentley.*  
 4. Inſtituted or initiated according to eſtabliſhed forms or diſcipline: as, a *regular* doctor; *regular* troops.  
**REGULAR**. *n. f.* [*regulier*, Fr.]  
 In the Romiſh church, all perſons are ſaid to be *regulars*, that do profeſs and follow a certain rule of life, in Latin ſtil'd *regulas*; and do likewiſe obſerve the three approved vows of poverty, chaſtity and obedience. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
**REGULARITY**. *n. f.* [*regularité*, Fr. from *regular*.]  
 1. Agreeableneſs to rule.  
 2. Method; certain order.  
*Regularity* is certain, where it is not ſo apparent, as in all fluids; for *regularity* is a ſimilitude continued. *Greene.*  
 He was a mighty lover of *regularity* and order; and managed all his affairs with the utmoſt exactneſs. *Atterbury.*